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KING'S PALACE New Department Store.

BIGGEST BARGAINS IN TO VN.

THE MEN ARE VINDICATED.

Dissatisfied Signal Corps Men Are Given Honorable Discharges. entisted men in the Signal Battallon connected with the Seventh Army Corps, Adjt. Gen. Corbin that they were being mistreated by Capt. Giddings. Among other things it was charged that fully 80 per cont of the company were - twoors to be mustered out, and that sixty of the men had expressed their desire to be granted discharges from the service, owing to the manner in which they were

The sixty men handed their applicangainst the captain were investigated and now it appears from orders just is sued from the office of the agint at gen-eral, that the men of Gldfings's com-pany was their fight and were found to be in the right. The following order was

irrection of the Assistant Secretary of War ng officer. Sergit. William Lounsbury, Corp. In case E. Fagan, Corp. Alexander V. Stilsen, Privates George R. Carrey, George W. Falis, 17thur J. Guyon, John Hamalan, Chester C. Cent. Andred E. Kennedy, Robert M. Marvall, The dore Bachman, Willard H. Stevens, John Sadler, and Frank E. Sidman.

These coldiers are entitled to travel pay,

Sergt. Lounsburg, whose name app ar In the above order, entered the army a member of the Connecticut Sign Corps, and is a nephew of the Repul convention, defeated John Addison Porter, secretary to the Presid

THINGS THEATRICAL

If the advance sale of seats for the en ent of the Rogers Brothers in John J. McNally's new play, "A Reign of Erwhich will be inaugurated tonight at the National Theater, can be taken as a criterion, a large and enthusiastic audience is assured these two popular omedians. The organization with which erest players. Among those interpreting



Raymond, Adn Lewis, George F. Marion Edith St. Claire, Hattle Waters, and an ensemble of over thirty attractive girls who were selected both with regard to voice and appearance. The organization is under the stage direction of Ben Teal, which is almost sufficient assurance of a smooth performance

HERE HORROR LIES HIDDEN

Monroe Forgy, Insane and Forgotten, in St. Elizabeth's.

HE IS BUT ONE OF MANY

His Regiment at Camp Thomas-No Provision Was Made for His Care-The Mother Is in Ignorance of His Sad Plight.

The hospitals of the large cities and the plank-marked graveyards of the military camps do not contain all the horrors which have resulted from the brief mob dization of troops under incompetent and neglectful medical and military authori-

Hidden away behind the high walls and barred windows of St. Elizabeth, the Jovernment Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, are thirty-five men who army. Over a score of these are men who volunteered when the call for troops was made, and who spent months in camp n some part of the country. Their names annot be learned, and little anent their ndition is made public, save that they secame insane while in camp and were

It is probable that nothing would have ver been discovered relating to the circumstances which caused these men to come insane save for the pitiful case of one volunteer who was carried to the Government asylum, pronounced insune and placed in a ward at St. Elizabeth Sans mind, sans clothing, sans medicine, sans care, this army wreck lay for weeks in Camp Thomas and babbled fool-And now he lies in an insane asylum where his identity is barely known.

The Case of Monroe Forgy. of Company B, Third Kentucky Voluntear lafantry. The Third Kentucky Regicame ill. He was allowed to lie around enough to go to bed" and the lonely the lack of food and nurring whitened his hair and affected his brain. According to reliable statements made by those who were with Forgy, the latter was suddenly carried to the division

ble and here his regiment lost all tracfrom Camp Thomas, and no provision was made for Forgy. He lay in a cot, orgotten and unclaimed. His surgeons had made no statement regarding his case, nor had they left anything by means of which he might be identified. The friendless volunteer came in for a assing glance now and then, but no one eemed to know who he was or the natur-of his complaint. Gradually his actions came suspicious and his talk rambling. nd finally he became offensive because

f his painful babble and mouning. Delayed Attention. Some officers of the First Pennsylvania Regiment called the attention of the medcal authorities to Forgy's condition and stated that it was a shame to let the poor low go cruzy for lack of a tention Forgy was then looked at, pronounced sane, and ordered to the Government ylum at Washington. He was again ergotten for two days, when, through a efforts of the same officers of the Firs: Pennsylvania, transportation was procured, and a detail made from that regiment to accompany the insane vol-

Porgy had no clothes, so an old uni-orm was provided him. He boarded the rain for Washington on August 17 and was occompanied by Private Hamner and orporal Ward, both of the First Penn-

No Food Provided

Forgy was penniless, nor could any re tions be obtained for him owing to the bullheadedness of the commissary departstarved during the long journey but for the kindness of his comrades, who bought him a few lunches out of their lean purses, and the generosity of passengers on the train, whose sympathies were en listed, to keep the sufferer alive. One Washington man who was on the train said that this was the most dis-

graceful thing he had ever witnessed and Staring Into Space.

Forgy did not speak once during the long trip, but sat and mouned and stared to vacancy.

at the asylum, as his condition was apparent. An inventory of his clothing howed that he was admitted with an an-ient suit of army clothes, which mushave been worn for months, and a rubber poncho, for which he exhibited great af-fection. His shoes were worn out and his socks were little better than nothing. Forgy was admitted to the asylum on

the night of August 18, and he might have been dead for aught that could be learned of him. The Times reporter dis-covered that his home is in Butler County. Ky. It is apparent that his relative know nothing of his whereabouts.

Iron-Round Secreey.

A Times reporter went to the Government Asylum for the Insane yesterday to learn something regarding Forgy's cor dition. From the iron-bound secrecy and dumb fear observed in that institution when anything regarding the conditio of these insane volunteers is broached it would seem as though the War Dephase of camp horror away from the in-

After several fruitless attempts to get ast the big gate, the reporter was informed that he could not gain admittance unless he was related to Forgy. After much persistence and delay the gate was passed and an attendant was sent to bring Forgy to the hallway. In the meantime nother attendant diligently inquired the Forgy. Being answered in the negative and upon discovering the mission of the visitor, the attendant became greatly ex-cited and rushed off to inform "the doc-

A Sight of the Victim While hunting the doctor the other atendant returned with a poor, yellow

shivering object, clothed in a soldier's

uit, which fitted him like a flowing robe This was Forgy. "You are from Company B. Third Ken cky?" asked the reporter

The poor, wasted form brightened up a he sound of "B, Third Kentucky," an muttered "B. Third Kentucky," and

"Have you a mother living in Butle

"Mother: yes, mother:"
Just then the excited attendant returned with the doctor, who had been informed that a terrible thing had happened, a newspaper man was hunting an in-sane volunteer. Forgy was returned to

Dr. W. W. Godding, superintendent of

the institution, seemed greatly worried at the narrow escape from having a re-porter interview a soldier patient. When asked what Forgy's affliction was he re-plied: "Something the matter with his head." He did not know how this "some-thing" was brought on, "probably by the

A. H. Witmer, assistant superin endent, was very reticent when ques ioned about the condition of insune vol unteers who were brought to the asylum. In answer to a direct question as to the probable causes of neglect while in camp he answered: "The volunteer medical authorities in the army cannot be expected to care for these patients as do the regu-lars who make a business of it."

Dr. Godding refused emphatically to give out the names or condition of any of the other volunteers who were brought here from camps in an insane condition

Still Another Case. One case, that of a private in the Sixth Illinois Regiment, is due solely to the neglect of the medical officials of the Second Army Corps. This man, who is a Swede, was allowed to lie in his tent for nearly a week while at Camp Alger, in a delirium caused by over exertion, while drilling in the sun. Col. Girard, the chief surgeon, did not consider him all enough to be placed in the exclusive division has surgeon, did not consider him all enough to be placed in the exclusive division hospital and one afternoon, seven days from the time the sufferer was taken Bi, he was found raving in his pent and herried away to the Government asylum.

The War Department officials have been trying to locate Forsy for several weeks. His own regiment had list him and his company explain had needs inquiries everywhere without success. It is claimed by those who have examined the Forsy case that an investiga-

amined the Forgy case that an investiga-tion into the causes reading up to the insane condition of the other twenty two me horrible truths about the treatment of soldlers in the various camps tarough-

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. William A Shepard, who, with his charming daughters, Miss Annie and Miss Louise, has made Washington his home for some eight Winters, died sudishness until his comrades were sickened, denly at Lake George last week. He here, No. 1773 Massachusetts Avenue making extensive additions to it, intend-This case is Private Monroe Forgy, ing to occupy it this coming searon. His ioss will be deeply felt, as he was a man of many friends, generous and warmment was stationed at Camp Thomas for hearted, a devoted husband and father. Saratoga, N. Y., "The Gables," has been quarters for a week until he was "sick the scene of noted hospitality for years. Mr. Shepard was also a citizen of Troy, a daughter of the Hon. George Vail, of Troy, and an aunt of Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, of this city.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, legation are passing September at the Snappers, on the Scaffeld Grounds, Narra-gansett. The count and embassy will re-main thero until October. In the legation are P. Rogostvensky, the first secretary, . Zelonoy, and Col. Yernstoff, military

The members of the diplomatic duties at Washington are beginning to gather up at Lenox, C. Romanzo, the charge d'affaires of the Italian legation, being the advance guard.

onsiderably in the coming wedding of Gen. Sickies's only daughter, Ida, to Dayrell Montagu Crackanthorpe, third secre-tary of the British embassy at Madrid. Miss Sickles's fiance is the son of Montagu Crackanthorpe, of Newbiggin Hall. Westmoreland, and Rutland Galt, London, and besides being a brilliant young mem-ber of the diplomatic service, gives promise of a literary career. His father is very

Cio Fugita, of the Japanese legation, is enjoying the early Autumn at Atlantic

Count von Goetzen, German military atampaign as the representative of Kaiser

The latest rumor links the names of ly take place, as is now quite generally redicted, it would mean a singular young man's mother, Mrs. Oliver H. Belmont. She is a devout Roma Catholic, while young Vanderbilt has been brought up in the Episcopal Church. The attention paid Miss Fair by Mr. Vanderbilt, jr., during the past Summer was marked. He is three years her junior, but manly beyond his age.

Miss Edith Davidge, who has been spending some time at White Sulphur Springs with her father, has returned to

Lieut, Henry C. Whitehead, Tenth U Cavalry, and Mrs. Whitehead are making an Autumn visit to Fubyan's, in the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burdette and Miss Burdette, who have spent the past sea-son in Quebec, Carada, and Jamestown, R. I., have returned to their Washington

Dr. and Mrs. Yarrow are at Buena Vis.

One of the most beautiful features of last night's services at the Caivary Bap-tist Church was the rendition of "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," which was given with superb effect by Miss Mary

Miss Mamie Kane, of Portsmouth, Va., s the guest of Miss Maggie Duffy, at 414 Virginia Avenue southeast.

DECIDES FOR CHAMPAGNE.

The W. C. T. U. Ladies Are Indignan

With Gov. Tanner. The decision of Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, that the battleship named after his State shall be christened with champagne instead of water has sadly disappointed the W. C. T. U. throughout the country, but owing to the fact that the organization agreed to abide by his decision, it is mlikely that the matter will be agitated nuch further. In local temperance circles indignation

chagrin that the fight has been lost, No member of the association would al-low herself to be quoted last night. Whether any further influence will be brought to bear upon Miss Letter could not be learned, but it is improbable that she will again be addressed upon the sub tect before the Union finally gives up the

Capt. Lamar's Return. Capt. W. H. Lamar, of the Signal Corps, has returned to this city on leave from Montauk Point. He spent yester

day at his home in Rockville. For several weeks before the captain left Washington for the front he was in command of the State signal companies which were constantly arriving at Washington Barracks. He left here with the District of Columbia Signal Company, of which he was commanding officer.

Picture of the Growth of Banking and Currency.

NOTABLE COMPILATION

The Bureau of Statistics Prepares Table Showing the Progress and Development of Gold Production Together With Other American Money Market Features.

The banking, currency, coinage, and production of precious metals in the United States during the past century are presented in great detail by a series tables just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics as a part of the july summary of commerce and fluance

These tables, covering more than one nundred pages of this unusually large colume, present a very complete pictur of the growth of the banking system and of the currency, both metallic and paper, and to this is added for comparative purposes a brief statement of the banking and currency conditions and gold and silver production in other parts of the world.

An examination of these figures brings to the surface some interesting facts. The earliest figures are those of 1774 which give the specie at that date at \$4, 000,000. The same statement puts specie in 1781 at \$10,000,000, number of banks circulation of \$2,000,000 By 1797 the number of banks had in

creased to twenty-five, the capital to \$19, 200,000, the bank circulation to \$10,000,000 and the specie to \$14,000,000. The story of the century 1797-1897 is told very fully in the elaborate series of ta-bles, both as to banks and their Eurrency.

and gold and silver production and coin-1897, 9.457. The capital in 1797 was \$19,200,000; in 1897, \$1,627,493,653. The bank circulation in 1797 was \$10,000,000; in 1897, \$198,920,

United States, in 1200, the earliest date at which reports of bank deposits are obtainable, amounted to \$8,560,000; the individual deposits reported by the 9.457 banks n 1897 amounted to \$5,193,755.807, of which

banks prior to the war is shown to have decrease from 1860 was equally rapid umber of State banks in 1861 being 2; in 1864, 349, and in 1868, 247, while the other of national banks organized in 1861, 1864 and 1865 was 1,691.

State banks again increased in number after 1868, the number in 1872 being 566 in 1885, 975; in 1888, 1,463; in 1890, 2,161; in 1894, 3,586, and in 1897 the number, including private banks, is reported at 3,873.

Prior to 1850 the deposits in State banks
amounted to but fittle more than half the
capital stock, while since 1877 deposits have at all times been more than double the amount of capital stock, and in 1897 were \$72.690.756, against a capital stock of

The statements regarding the amou teresting. The amount in circulation is 1800 is given at \$4.99 per capita; in 1810; \$7.60; in 1820, \$6.96; in 1830, \$6.98; in 1830, \$6.98; in 1840; \$10.95; in 1850, \$12.02; in 1890, \$13.65; in 1852, \$22.57; in 1870, \$17.50; in 1890, \$19.41; in 1890, \$22.82, and in 1896, \$24.74.

\$22.82 and in 1896, \$24.74.

The statements regarding the gold production and coings in the United States and in the world shows that the mines of the United States produced more gold in the year 1897 than in any preceding year, except those of the great gold developments of Chiffornia-1822-733-74.

The gold production in the United States in 1897 is given at \$67,351,000, while that of 1852 was \$26,000,000; that of 1852 wa

that of 1852 was \$60,000,000; that of 1853 (mit of iss was secondary, that of iss, \$65,000,000, and that of iss, \$60,000,000.

Colorado is shown to have taken in 1897 first place in the rank of gold-producing States, her production in that year being \$19,104,200, against \$14,618,200 by California. while prior to that time California had tion as a private farm. The Quirinal has onstantly stood at the head of the col-mn of gold-producing States. The coinage of gold by the United

States mints in 1897 was \$61,631,865, which is nearly 50 per cent greater than the average annual coinage since 1870. The statements covering the gold pro-duction of the world are also especially interesting. They show by stated ne iods the amount of gold produced in the world since the discovery of America. The total value of the gold produced from 1492 to 1898 (estimating 1897 at \$240,000,000 is stated at \$9,023,320,600, of which amoun ing double that of the preceding 350 years

DEADLY EXPLOSIVE STOLEN.

the Winchester Company

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 18.-The offi cials of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and the police of the city feat some mysterious explosion. The reason for this uneasiness dates back to ins Wednesday night, when thieves entered the shops of the Winchester Company and carried away forty pounds of primer It is difficult to understand now the thieves could have accomplished their work undiscovered. The night shift cult work at 2 o'clock in the morning and the shops were quiet until 3 o'clock, with the exception of the nourly visits of the watchinen. When the day shift came, the loss of the primer became known at once, and the report of the theft caused great consternation at the office. The officials of the company could not believe at first that any one would be so fool-

primer is, by far, the most deadly. It i handled with the utmost care by the em ployes, but in spite of all efforts ther have been many explosions in the depart ment, some of them resulting fatally. Careful search and minute investigation revealed the fact that the theft of forty pounds of the explosive was a reality It requires almost no exertion to ex-plode primer, and a few grains is sufficient to create the greatest havoc. minute quantity is used on an ordinary cap. Had the primer been stolen by persons wishing merely booty of value it would seem that some other depart-ment would have been entered and differ ent goods removed. The general opinion among those best fitted to know is that the primer was taken by persons theft was committed with a definite ob

It is suggested that the primer ha been stolen by persons well acquainted with its composition and use and sold to some rival concern for analysis. Anand effective work in the past fer months it has been secured for analysis by some foreign government. It is on these lines that the police working. No trace has been found that

any of it has been shipped out of town. One Fare for the Royad Trip to Bos

Lodge, I. O. O. P., tickets will be sold September 15 to 20 good to return, when properly validated, until September 30. sel2,14,16,19am-10,12,14,17pm

LEO XIII TO THE ITALIANS. His Encyclical a Direct Challeng

Rome, Aug. 18.-Leo XIII's encyclica to the bishops, the clergy and the people of Italy marks the culminating point of the Papal policy toward the Quirinal. serene perseverance the Holy Father has followed all the dark windings of the "third Rome," which makes render of the Holy See; the invasion through the Porta Pla, the diplomatic intrigues and offers of agreement, the attempt to create a new Rome that should serve as a screen in front of the city of the Popes, the liberal paganism,

the persecutions of Signor Crispi, the

conciliating attitude of the Marquis di

Rudini up to the time of the Milan uprising, and finally the coup d'etat against the organization of the Papai party. These varied machinations had but on object, to wrest from the Pope the can-cellation of the electoral "non expedit," in order that the Quirinal may have the support of the Catholics in the struggle against the forces of disruption in the young and bungling kingdom. Leo XIII puts an end, in solemn and authentic form, to all the hopes and all the illusions of the "third civilization." Italy is, therefore, condemned to radical changes if the Quiriual does not remove

changes if the Quirtual does not remove elsewhere the capital of the country, for it is no longer possible to be deceived with foolish hopes; even a powerful gov-ernment founded on the rock could not get the better of the inviolable and irreessible conscience of a universal moral power, based on the public opinion of 250,000,000 faithful souls. That is the his-torical meaning of this memorable document in so far as the Roman question Its general import is this: Leo XIII, in

the face of the fierce persecution against Catholic institutions and Catholic newspapers, solemnly asserts his responsibility for the organization of the Christian demfor the organization of the Christian dem-ocracy of Italy. This social policy of the holy father, and the encyclical does not disguise the fact, has sprung from the sight of the misery of the people and from the inability which the government shows in meeting the new demands. Ac-cording to the holy father, the state, by suppressing ecclesiastical property and uppressing ecclesiastical property and he patrimony of the monks, has dried the patrimony of the monks, has dried up the springs whence flowed the riches of the people. Those lands, scattered over all parts of Italy, were the great reservoirs of the public fortune. The peasants and the poor drew their living from them. Before the sequestration of this property the people had a last resource in cases of urgent need. The reservoirs are now dried up; the capital has been sequentiated. The megalomarine en squandered. The megalomaniac government has turned it into cannon and ambitious war vessels. The money of the church, of the congregations, and of the country has emigrated, especially to England. With the disappearance of coin came a feroclous and infamous fiscal system. Deprived of their capital, the pensant and the landowner are pressed by the agents of the treasury, who be-ing paid a percentage on the contribu-tions, oppress and exhaust the poor man, while the ten thousand rich men, by coming to an understanding with the colectors, enjoy exceptional privileges. Such is the origin of the poverty

acutenes and depth of the disease

The peasant either finds nothing to eat

or else emigrates. He has become, as has the workingman, the slave of modern so-ciety. He is condemned in all parts of the country bo carry out the hardest la-bors for very low wages. In the greater part of the villages there is no bread; here is no longer any question of meat, It is the policy of misery and of famine. In the presence of this permanent plague Leo XIII has given the bishops, priests and laymen the order "to go to the people." By establishing the parish associations, workingmen's clubs, popular banks, agricultural savings banks, economic bakeries, syndicates of all kinds, papal Italy, under the direction of the Pope, has created a new policy of eco-nomic aid against the heartless oppres-sion of the desperate state. The government, as everyone knows now since th revelations of the Milan trial, haste ulwark. Anything rather than the sal vation of the country by the Pope and those faithful to him, such is the main-spring of the policy of the kingdom. The Quirinal neither would nor could long endure the comparison between the fruit-ful action of the church and the policy of the government, which treated the naneither the ability nor the time to relieve the country, exhausted by its ill-fated pol-icy, but neither can it permit an indesendent force to come into being which will draw to itself the soul of the coun try and acquire popularity without suc-cumbing to this new power and to the weight of its crimes. That is the secret weight of its crimes. That is the secret of the situation. Imagination recoils affrighted before the tragedy and its consequences. Doubtiess the papal party, the vanguard of Italian catholicism, will weave fogether again, one by one, all the meshes of the organization that has been destroyed. The adherents of the Pone will gradually set up once more the Pope will gradually set up once more the 1,600 establishments which the govern-ment has dissolved. During the work of reorganization, however, the people groan and suffer. The Quirinal, dragged along by the forces of disorganization, rushed by the forces of disorganization, rushed on toward brutal solutions; "Ruit viribus

are the means of rehabilitation? In spite of the passive and somewhat Oriental character of the people, a moment will come when the centrifugal forces will get the upper hand of the power of con-servation. Before the "Risorgimento" Mr. Gladstone, who had been a witness of the lack of justice in the small Italian he, who had helped to set up the Quirinal machine, addressed a new protest to Eu-rope against the iniquitous system of the monarchical government. The article in the Contemporary Review, it will be remembered, was signed "Outis." But the European public understood neither the signification nor the truth of the indictment which was stamped with the marks of absolute accuracy. The im-partial and farseeing observer was alone in noticing the black spots on the horizon. The public, however, had neither impartiality nor sagacity; it only sees an evil when it has been unfolded in the uttermost consequences. Moreover, the Quirinal was enjoying an impunity brought about by the Triple Alliance and the complicity of all the anti-Christian powers in the world. For the Jew, the Freemason and the rationalistic liberal the monarchy of the house of Savoy had at Rome the mission of being the outpost of the revolution against the Christian ideal. There is to be had indisputable and hateful proof of this alliance during the bloody scenes at Milan and the coup d'etat against the newspapers and Social-

This is why Leo XIII has no longer any confidence either in the governments of the middle class or the composition of existing powers; he seeks support exclu from the internal vitality of the church and from the people, which, or-ganized and assisted, continues to be the reserve force of civilization, especially in Italy, where the peasant, the working man, and the pauper have not yet for-gotten the road to church. A liberal newspaper of Turin, the Stampa, ad-mitted this recently. It showed up the complete corruption and the powerless-ness of the monarchical party. "It is," it said, "the end of a world, of a system, of a policy, of a form of governs The encyclical of Leo XIII to the people of Italy, therefore, contains instruc-tion for the Catholics of the whole world. By his assuming the paternity of Italian democratic institutions one may learn what meaning must be given to his synthetic formula, "go to the people."

Fortunes in Cuba-See "ad." page 3. Cuban land and Trading Co., 1871 F st. sell-tf

MISS HELEN GOULD TALKS. She Decided to Reopen the Al-

leged Conspiracy Case.
Albany, N. Y., Sept. 18.—There will egun at Albany on Wednesday of this week what promises to be the last ac lawyers of the Gould heirs as a conspir acy against Jay Gould's millions and his children's legitimacy.

It was generally believed that the deof the court in favor of the defend ants has December ended the matter then and there. But such was not the case, and the Gould frifully heard ru-mors here and there that there was still trouble brewing, and that another mother for Mary Jane Pierce, of Wyoming, was being funded up. eing hunted up.

being hunted up.

These rumors became so persistent and grew so formidable that the Goulds decided there was only one way to put a stop to them, and that was by arresting Mrs. Margaret Cody for blackmail. Tais was done last April, just as she was about to sail for Europe. For thus re-opening the case the Goulds have some-times been censured, but Miss Helen Gould, a day or two ago, made known a few facts which explain her desire to have the matter disposed of beyond all chance of legal resurrection.

"I worshiped my father," said Miss

Gould "and after his death I set myself assorting them according to date and place. Friends said to me that I was foolish to keep my feeling so wrought up all the time, but they little knew or ap-preciated the loving pleasure that task

"When this dreadful thing was sprung when this dreadful thing was spring upon me, and my lawyers sent to the to know if I could give them any informa-tion which would enlighten them as to that period of my futher's life, I was fortunately able to give them memoranda

fortunately able to give them memoranda which accounted for nearly every hour of his life at that time.

"Letters I found from and to his visters containing the most minute details of his daily life, even teiling what they had for dinner. So you see that what I had undertaken merely as a loving task, just to have something my dear father had touched constantly by me, turned out providentially to be the very weapon which destroyed his enemies." which destroyed his enemies. The suit, which will be tried on Wed

nesday, has ben brought by the Goulds principally with the idea in mind that Mrs. Cody's conviction may put an end to a scandal which seemed to grow greater as years went by.

Strange as it may seem in these days of fin de siecie civilization, this gigantic scheme for capturing Joy Gould's millions had its beginning in a vision. The first act in the drama is laid in Hamilton, Mo. The central figure is Mrs. Mary Jane Pierce, a religious enthusiast, who from constantly brooding over a mysterious father works berself up to such a condition of hysteria that, while weeding in her garden one Summer evening, she greater as years went by.

in her garden one Summer evening, she had a vision, and a voice of thunder spoke to her, saying: "Your father is Jay Gould!"

Not very long after that Mr. Gould was try in his private car, so great an inva-lid that his family physician, Dr. Munn, was constantly by his side, and his daughter, Miss Helen Gould, was his devoted nurse. At the many wayside sta-tions where the train stopped a crowd would collect at the news that Mr. Gould was in his car, and the people would clamor for a glimpse of the millionaire. clamor for a glimpse of the millionaire. Dr. Munn, who resembled Mr. Gould somewhat, would go out on the platform, show himself to the waiting crowd, and

shake hands with many.

When the train reached Green River,
Wyo., Dr. Munn was walking up and down the platform. A woman approhim excitedly, seized him by the hand, and said: "Mr. Gould, you are my father, and I

am your oldest child!"
"Is that so?" replied Dr. Munn. "Well, if you can prove it you have a good

SHIP'S CREW FIGHTS FOR LIFE.

of the Evelyn. Baltimore, Sept. 18.-After a ten days fight to avoid awful death, the captain and crew of the steamer Evelyn, from Huelva, Spain, with a cargo of sulphur, arrived at this port festerday evening. While still in mid-ocean it was discover ed that flames were arising in all three holds of the vessel, and the stiffing fumes the burning sulphur threatened all on

board with asphyxiation. Capt. G. W. Horner put his men to work at the pumps after first barring the progress of the flames toward the engine . A full head of steam was put on and the vessel raced toward a harbor. Night and day the men worked, throwing tons of water into the hold without, however, obtaining very encouraging re-sults. No one dared sleep for fear of suffocation, and those on board were wel nigh exhausted when the steamer tied up

The fire was still raging flercely and the fire boat Cataract was called service. She worked far into the night and continued throwing streams of water into the ship today.

The Evelyn was consigned to Joseph R. Ford & Co., of this city. She is owned by T. Appleby & Co., of West Hartlepool, England, where she was built eight years ago. The men felt certain that they would be compelled at any moment to leave on the small boats.

A Home for Catholic Missionaries New York, Sept. 18.-The band of Catholic missionaries known as the New York Apostolate, has been without a perma-Apostolate, has been without a perma-nent home since it was organized a year ago. Archbishop Corrigan has now des-ignated St. Teresa's Church, at Rutgers and Henry Streets, to be their headquar-ters. They will take possession of their new quarters on October 1. The mission-aries are the Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Yonkers; the Rev. James E. Groggin, curate of St. Bernard's Church, this city; the Rev. William J. Guinon, D. D., curate of St. Gabriel's Church this city, and the Rev. Daniel C. Cun-nion, curate of St. Raphael's Church, this city.

John W. Ross, of the Board of District Commissioners, has been slightly indis-posed at the Varnum since last Thursday

Fred. Heath, a brother of the First Assistant Postmaster General, Perry S. Heath, is expected to visit his brother within a few days. Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent, who has been at the front for some weeks in connection with the work of the Red Cross, is ex-pected to return to this city shortly, when he will resume he pastorate of the

People's Church. Adjt. Gen, Corbin returned yesterday from New York and New Jersey, where he enjoyed a fe wdays' rest after his ar-duous and confining duties during the war. He was at his office in the War Department last night.

Karl Decker, the Journalist who was made a general in the Cuban army be-cause he rescued Evangelina Cisneros from a Cuban dungéon last Spring, and who has been in the city for several days left yesterday for New York. He will re

Mr. Angus McSween, who, ber of the Washington staff of the Balti more Sun, has been a familiar figure in the press galleries at the Capitel for a long time, left for New York has Light. He will sail for Cuba on Welnesdry, where he will represent a number of large manufacturing firms and other corpora-

OFF FOR THE SOUTH POLE

An Expedition Will Leave London at Noon Today.

HOPES OF THE EXPLORER

The Indertaking is Under the Patronnge of Sir George Newnes, Who Furnished the Necessary Capital-How the During Party Will Operate-May Find Gerlache.

London, Sept. 18.-Crowds of persons esterday visited a small but stanch and tidy-looking craft that lies along-ide a sweltering wharf at St. Katharine's dock to the dock seemed to find infinite satisfaction in observing her clean, strong ing dogs she carries

The bark-rigged steamer of only about 500 tons is the Southern Cross, which, under the patronage of Sir George Nawaes, will start at noon tomorrow on a search for the South Pole

The explorer, Mr. C. E. Borch grevink, is of medium height and sturdy and strong in frame. He looks like and who has confidence enough to suffer all trials in the performance of what he considers his duty. His talk is quick and direct and his attitude is that of a man who is used to command and not afraid

"I was in the United States two years ago,"said Mr. Borchgrevink, "I shall visit America again and tell the Americans everything that I can about the now un

known country round the South Pole "The voyage out we expect will take about a hundred days. We shall stop first at Cape Verde and then at the Cape of Good Hope. When? I cannot tell you when. I do not know, and I should not, therefore, like to make any statement. I might name dates to you, and then if the ship failed to arrive on time there would to make any predictions."

Thirty-two men will go out outhern Cross, according to the captain, and of these twenty-four will remain on the ship, leaving Mr. Borchgrevink and wall beyond Cape Adair.

Origin of the Expedition

Nearly three years have elapsed since the proposal now taking effect was made to send this expedition into the Antarctic regions in search of the South Pole in London, a resolution was unanimously passed that it would be a misfortune if pass without an effort being made to explore the Antarctic regions, but the assistance wanted from the government not being forthcoming, Sir George means. He has, in fact, fitted out the ex-pedition. Newnes has generously supplied the

Sir George, himself, is rather reticent

as to the results they hope to achieve, but something interesting—something im-portant in science—is not merely hoped for, but expected.

The Southern Cross is a good and sea-soned whaler, bark rigged, of about five hundred or six hundred tons. She has been fitted with new engines and has every appliance for her task. She is on the model of the Fram and was built by the constructor of that famous ves-sel. Her sides, which are of oak, sheath-ed in greenheart, are thirty-six inches thick, while at the bows she is cased with as much as eleven feet of solid oak. She is capable of sailing at a rate of eleven knots, but her steaming capacity is only nine knots. The steam, however, is only

to be used as an auxiliary. Tomorrow at noon the little vessel will weigh anchor and start on her way to Hobart Town, thence proceeding to Capa Adair. At that point the land party will be put ashore in 78 degrees south latitude and will at once huts, timber for which is being carried aboard the Southern Cross. That done, the ship will return to Hobart Town, doing a little surveying work en route

James Ross and take up their quarters as comfortably as they can for the Winter, A Dash for the Pole In the Antarctic Spring of 1899 it is expected the Southern Cross will rejoin the land party and the united forces will make a dash for the South Pole. The cene of operations is that portion of the Antarctic continent named Victoria Land by Sir James Ross, and is almost due

Besides the search for the South Pole and other scientific objects there has been some talk about searching for the whereabouts of the Belgian expedition inder Capt. Gerlache, which it thought some time ago had got into trouble on the Falkland Islands. It is not the object of the present expedition to go to the Falkland Islands, but as it is known that Capt. Gerlache has knowledge of the route of the Southern Cross he might endeavor to put himself in its way, and if that happens Mr. Borchgrevink will put everything else aside to render whatever aid may be necessary Provisions have been put abourd the Southern Cross to last the ship's company for a three years' cruise. The stores include half a ton of butter, several tons of flour, a ton of compressed tea and an equal amount if compressed coffee. Large quantities of tinned ment fish, fruit, liquid best and other kinds of food in a compact form are provided, and these, of course, are the things that will be mainly relied upon for sustenance by the adventurers. Naturally they will be supplemented by fresh meat, vegetables and other luxuries when these are avail-

away from the ship, in addition to a plentiful supply of boats there has been obtained a number of kayaks, which serve also the purpose of sleighs, each carrying one person and having accom-modation for a week's provisions. For purposes of transport there is a large pack of dogs, aiready referred to. They alone cost nearly £2,0%.

Excursion Washington to Culpeper,

Va., September 22, 1898. On account of the emancipation bration at Culpeper, Va., the Sou bration at Culpeper, va., the Southers Railway will operate excursion from Washington and intermediate stations to Culpeper, September 22, leaving Wash-ington 8:30 a. m., returning, leave Cul-peper 5:30 p. m. September 22, Fare from Washington for round trip, B.5. Train leaves from Ninth Street and Maryland Avenue. Tickets on sale at 511 Pennsyl-vania Avenue. Separate coaches for white and colored people.

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

who are injured by the use of coffee. Re-cently there has been pinced in all the groupy stores a new preparation called trikin's 0, made of pure grains, that takes the pince of coffee. The most delicate the pince of coffee. The most delicate toman's recurses it without distress, and but few can tell'it from coffee. It does not cost ver one-quarter as much. Chinoren may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25e per package. Try it Ask for GRAIN 0.